Tasmanian Livestock Health Report – April 2026

The Tasmanian Livestock Health Report summarises information on livestock diseases and conditions observed by rural service providers across Tasmania.

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Funding is provided by Animal Health Australia (with support from Sheep Producers Australia and WoolProducers Australia) and by NRE. Private veterinarians coordinate the project.

You are welcome to distribute this report to anyone you like. The next Tasmanian Livestock Health Report will be out in mid-June.

If you need more information on this project, please contact Bruce Jackson on 0407 872 520 or rja69392@bigpond.net.au

Also see the Resources section at the end of this report.

Seasonal Disease Alerts

Acute bovine liver disease (ABLD): use sheep now to graze off paddocks that have a lot of rough dog's tail weed, so that cattle can graze safely this autumn.
Arthritis in lambs: If you have more than the odd case it may be worth asking your vet about testing for Erysipelas as there is a vaccine for Erysipelas but not for other causes of arthritis.
Barber's pole worm (BPW): The recent warm weather has extended the BPW risk period, not just on irrigated pastures. Watch for anaemia, bottle jaw, exercise intolerance, high worm egg counts. The NRE Animal Health Laboratory offers a Rapid Lectin test that tells you what proportion of the worm eggs detected are BPW. The Rapid Lectin test result is available the day after the egg count. Do an egg count every 3 weeks if you have an established problem.
Bloat: is a risk in lambs on lucerne or clover on misty overcast days.
Blue-green algae: being seen on dams now and can cause photosensitisations and deaths.
Brown stomach worm: more common in summer and are poor egg producers so worm egg counts may be low while significant burdens are present.
Campylobacter abortion in sheep: The campylobacter vaccine course or booster should ideally be completed before joining, but there is a shortage at present, so as rams go in and/or come out is next best. Another common cause of abortion in Tasmania is Toxoplasmosis but there is no vaccine available for it in Australia.
Drench resistance: resistance to white, clear, macrocyclic lactone (ML) drenches and some combinations is relatively common and any other drench can also fail. Do a worm egg count before and 14 days after a drench (Drenchcheck) to check that your current drench is working.
DrenchTest: Autumn is the best time to do a DrenchTest as all major worm species are more likely to be present. Draft off 150 lambs and do regular worm egg counts, when over 400 epg have a larval identification done to make sure enough of each major worm species is present.

Facial eczema: can be seen on irrigated ryegrass pastures in autumn, but may extend into early June this year, mainly in dairy cattle but sheep, deer and beef cattle can be affected too.
Footrot and scald: Spreading now in sheep on irrigation.
Flystrike: Cases are still occurring now.
Liver fluke: Eggs can be detected in Fluketests, but immature fluke can also be migrating through livers now, so blood tests may be the best way to detect liver fluke in live animals and triclabendazole the best treatment for immature fluke, unless resistance is present.
Lucerne red gut: seen as sudden death with a bloated carcase in lambs on lucerne or clover. Offering roughage such as hay, straw or alternating between pasture and the lucerne/clover, or a run-off pasture block can help prevent cases.
Nematodirus: are causing problems in lambs now. Scouring, sub-optimal growth rates, and some Nematodirus eggs in the egg count justify a drench.
Pneumonia/pleurisy: is has affected several lamb mobs recently, slowing prime lamb growth rates and resulting in trimming at the abattoir. Check MLA's myFeedback to see if there is any data on your consigned lambs.
Parvo in working dogs: Parvovirus has been detected in most parts of Tasmania recently. Make sure all working dogs, especially those under 12 months of age, have current vaccination.
Pulpy kidney (PK): Make sure lambs vaccinated more than 3 months previously get a booster if going onto rich feed such as clover, lucerne or a significant amount of grain. 3-in-1 is cheaper than 5- or 6-in-1 and may give better PK immunity.
Scabby mouth: in lambs on feet and mouth.

Biosecurity story of the month – most common diseases and conditions seen in cattle in 2025

Chorioptic mange: was very common and persisted into spring 2025. It may be causing production loss and hide downgrading. Many producers confuse the lesions with those produced by lice but treatment is different.

Respiratory disease: typified by nasal discharge in store weaner cattle in saleyards, was very common during autumn, winter and early spring. There was an *M. bovis* outbreak in dairy heifers on agistment that caused major problems.

Pinkeye: and ocular discharge were common in store cattle at sales and winter pinkeye outbreaks, sometimes involving both *M bovis* and *M bovoculi*, caused concern for beef cattle producers.

Pestivirus: was recorded in a number of herds with small numbers of persistently infected (PI) calves in most affected herds and reproductive loss seen as dry cows and neonatal losses.

Ringworm: was very common in store weaners at saleyards.

Warts: were also very common in weaner cattle at saleyards.

Low body condition: was observed more often due to the drier season and low hay and silage availability.

Dags and diarrhoea: were also more common after significant rainfalls were recorded in late spring.

Bull wastage: from lameness, foot problems including interdigital fibroma and corkscrew claw, broken penis, poor semen quality and preputial prolapse, was a significant source of loss to beef producers.

Eye cancer: was a problem in breeds with low levels of eyelid pigmentation.

The first six most common conditions are all infectious. The risk of introducing these diseases into your herd can be reduced by "hotel quarantine" – keeping introduced animals in isolation for at least 2 weeks, preferably longer. During this time you can observe, test and treat them to further reduce risks of disease introduction.

Diseases and conditions seen in April 2026

SHEEP				
Disease/condition	**Number of reports/ cases**	**Region**	**Details**	**Prevention, treatment, and other biosecurity advice or measures**
Acidosis (grain poisoning), subacute.	A small number of stud rams in one small mob	NW Tasmania	Too much grain supplement.	Mostly just not eating, some with slight "porridge" scour. Take off grain source and feed roughage. Oral penicillin may help.
Barbers pole worm	A number of weaners in one medium flock	Northern Tasmania	Appeared normal one day, multiple deaths by 48 hrs later.	See WORMBOSS website for details on diagnosis, control and prevention programs.
Body condition score low	A small number of sheep in a number of small and medium flocks	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Body condition less than BCS 2	Usually not enough feed. Worms, fluke, broken mouth, OJD, cancer and specific deficiencies and diseases eg footrot may also be involved. Fit to load: make sure low BCS sheep are strong enough for the planned journey.
Broken mouth	One ewe in one medium flock.	Northern Tasmania	Incisor teeth worn down to gums, or some incisors missing. Molar teeth can also be missing, loose, food impaction.	Cull if condition score starting to decrease in comparison to younger ewes. Some breeds experience rapid tooth wear and ewes should be cast for age earlier than usual. Nutrition (especially calcium/phosphorus) and close grazing of sandy soils can be factors as well.
Cough	A number of lambs in one medium and one large flock.	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Lambs cough, little response to lungworm drench.	If little response to lungworm drench, then probably an infection. May be virus, or bacteria such as Mycoplasma. Use antibiotics under veterinary supervision if production loss/deaths occur and postmortem indicates bacterial involvement.
Cud stain	Several sheep in one medium and two small flocks and a number of lambs in one large flock.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Green stain around mouth.	May be due to erupting teeth in young sheep, grass seed injury to tongue or lips, other mouth injuries or nerve damage, lost molars in old sheep.

Dags	A relatively small number of lambs and ewes in a number of flocks, but a major proportion of ewes in one medium flock.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Due to scouring. Most due to green grass after recent rain and worms. Some ewe mobs showing signs of worms.	May be due to worms, gut infection (eg Salmonella, Yersinia, coccidia), sudden change in diet. Have a *WORMTEST* egg count done and, for young sheep, ask the laboratory to check for coccidia, culture for Yersinia and Campylobacter if egg counts are low. Check paddock for plants such as capeweed. Crutch. The Dealing with Dag Advisor Manual is available at www.wool.com/flystrikelatest.
Dermo (lumpy wool)	Small numbers of young Merino sheep in a number of flocks.	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Wool in hard blocks along topline.	Can treat with long-acting tetracycline under veterinary supervision during dry period, wait for 6 weeks and shear. Wool still valuable. Prevent by not yarding sheep when wet to the skin. See: *DPI - Lumpy wool fact sheet.*
Drench failure	Lambs in one small, one medium and one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Egg counts reduced by less than 95% 14 days after drenching with a triple, a moxidectin and derquantel.	These results need to be followed up to confirm whether it is drench resistance. See your vet and WORMBOSS for strategies to detect, manage and prevent drench resistance.
Ear cancer	One aged sheep in one large flock.	Northern Tasmania	Crusty swelling or ulceration starting anywhere on bare parts of the ear.	Vet can remove the cancer if caught early enough. Check no swelling of the gland (lymph node) that drains that area as cancer can spread to the gland. Make sure it is 'fit to load' if transported.
Ear tag infection	One lamb in one medium flock.	Northern Tasmania	Swelling, crusts, discharge around area where tag goes through ear	Clean and apply antiseptic spray. If ear is swollen may need antibiotics under veterinary supervision. Prevent by soaking tags in antiseptic before applying.
Ewe death rate excessive	Excess deaths recorded in one large composite flock	Northern Tasmania	Ewe deaths in adult ewes over the whole year should be less than 5%, and about 2% over lambing.	"Trickle' losses over lambing, not remarkable at the time. Common causes are metabolic (hypocalcaemia, pregnancy toxaemia), difficult lambing, infection and injuries. Postmortem examination on a sample of ewe carcases over lambing can define the problem and lead to better prevention.
Eye cancer	Several aged sheep in one small flock	Northern Tasmania.	Discharge down cheek, ulcerated and raw section of eyelid.	Older sheep with white eyelids. Cull as soon as noticed.
Flystrike	Several sheep in a number of flocks.	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Mainly breech, body and some poll strike.	Observe for wet, grey areas of wool, tail flicking, separation from mob, lying down. The AWI web site has a large number of resources and AWI runs workshops on flystrike. See: https://www.wool.com/simplifly
Flystrike preventative chemical resistance	A number of large adjacent properties in Southern Tasmania and one large property in Northern Tasmania.	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Laboratory testing showed that all 4 major flystrike preventative chemical families have reduced effectiveness in the South, cyromazine	For more information on management see: https://www.wool.com/on-farm-research/flystrikeresources/demystifly/ OR: https://flyboss.com.au/learn-about-sheep-flystrike-control-in-australia/

			resistance suspected in the North.	
Flystrike scar	A small number of cases in a number of small, medium and large flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Bare skin usually above tail or on body	Flystrike has damaged skin and wool has not grown back. Prevention: see the FLYBOSS website. https://flyboss.com.au/learn-about-sheep-flystrike-control-in-australia/
Hooves overgrown, deformed	Several sheep in two small flocks.	Northern Tasmania	Toe of hoof very long, can curl up. Soft ground, scald and footrot can be underlying cause.	Regular trimming. Control scald /footrot if present.
Laceration to lip	One sheep in one small mob	Northern Tasmania	Suggests dog bite	Muzzle dogs that bite when handling sheep.
Lameness	A small number of sheep in two small flocks.	Northern Tasmania	Reluctant to bear full weight on one or more feet.	Could be footrot, scald, foot abscess, scabby mouth of feet, injuries, toe abscess, laminitis, standing on concrete surfaces too long. Identify cause and treat accordingly.
Lice (body lice)	Two large flocks	Northern Tasmania.	Sheep body lice cause fleece damage. Check for 2mm long insects with broad reddish head moving slowly away from light by parting wool 10 times down each side of 10 sheep.	See LICEBOSS: http://www.liceboss.com.au/sheep-goats/ for a full practical guide to managing and preventing sheep body lice. Use Sheep Health Declaration when buying sheep.
Liver fluke resistance to triclabendazole	One large flock.	Southern Tasmania	Fluke eggs still present in faeces 10 days after triclabendazole treatment.	Check using the FLUKETEST faecal test 10-14 days after triclabendazole treatment. Use alternative chemicals such as albendazole at the higher dose rate, oxyclozanide, closantel – unfortunately these only kill more mature liver fluke.
Mineral mix craving	A mob of maiden ewes	Southern Tasmania	Ate a large quantity of lime/salt/caus mag mix in a short period	Sheep often consume a lot of such mixes early and then intake levels off. Cereal crops and short rotation ryegrass are usually low in calcium, triggering hunger for lime. Salt is the usual attractant but also limits intake.
Nematodirus	Weaners in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Weaners scour with poor growth rates. Nematodirus egg counts may or may not be high.	Nematodirus egg counts often do not reflect adult worm burden inside the weaners. Autopsy and total worm count or treat and look for response. See WORMBOSS web site for details on control.
Nose cancer in aged ewe	One case in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Crusty growth or erosion on nose	Surgery not usually possible. Euthanase.
Nose laceration	One sheep in one medium flock	Northern Tasmania	Probably dog bite but could be collision with sharp object in yards	Antiseptic spray if not too deep. Muzzle dogs, remove sharp projections in yards.

Photosensitisation	A small number of sheep in a number of small, medium and large flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Only backs of ears affected in most of these, face involved in one flock. Skin can peel off face, ears, around eyes and vulva.	If acute, blood sample for liver damage check, spore count pasture for Pithomyces (Facial Eczema) spores, check water for blue-green algae, poisonous plants and pigment plants (eg storksbill, medics). Treat with antihistamines and antibiotics, if necessary, under veterinary supervision, offer deep shade, move to new paddock.
Pink eye	A small number of lambs in one medium flock.	Northern Tasmania	Discharge down cheeks, white areas on cornea of eye. Usually spread by flies, long grass and close contact (eg yarding)	If low prevalence and on good feed and water leave alone to self-heal as mustering can increase spread within mob. Treat with antibiotic injections (under vet supervision). Eye ointments/sprays less effective.
Nasal discharge, purulent (snotty)	Widespread in mainly lambs but also some adult sheep	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Could be caused by a number of respiratory viruses and bacterial infections or allergy.	If animal is otherwise bright and alert, just keep under observation. If any other signs of ill-health use antibiotics under veterinary supervision.
Nasal discharge, bloody	One lamb in one small mob	Northern Tasmania	Could be caused by an injury from a collision with a hard object.	If animal is otherwise bright and alert, just keep under observation. If any other signs of ill-health use antibiotics under veterinary supervision. Handle sheep calmly in yards.
Pneumonia	A number of lambs in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Deaths, difficulty breathing, cough.	Early cases in front part of lungs. Antibiotic treatment under veterinary supervision of cases (best caught early). Reduce any stress factors. See https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/NSHMP-Pneumonia-Pleurisy.pdf
Poll injuries, rams	A small number of rams in two small flocks.	Northern Tasmania	Fighting injuries	Normal behaviours. Use flystrike prevention.
Raw wound on end of tail stump	One lamb in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Result of late tail removal.	Larger tail-end wounds make lambs more susceptible to arthritis. Best to mark at 2-8 weeks of age.
Skin off front of nose	Two sheep in two medium flocks	Northern Tasmania	Probably due to collisions with gates etc.	Handle sheep calmly in yards
Stags	Small number of stags in one large and two medium mobs of wethers.	Northern Tasmania	One testicle retained in body.	Make sure both testicles are beneath the ring when marking.
Sunburn scars	One composite lamb in one medium mob	Northern Tasmania	Peeling of skin along topline.	Bare shorn British breed or XB sheep that are shorn very close to the skin can get sunburnt if placed in a paddock offshears without enough shade.
Tail cancer	One aged ewe in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Aged mulesed sheep.	Surgical removal may be possible but usually cull. Can be prevented by leaving a “V” of woolled skin on top of tail when mulesing.

Tapeworm	Several lambs in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Tape worm segments (large rice grain size) seen in dung.	Most scientific studies show that sheep tapeworms do not affect growth rates so drenching for tapeworms may not be justified. Are thought to slow passage of food through intestines and pre-dispose to pulpy kidney, so ensure that vaccination is up to date.
Transport deaths	One sheep each from four different flocks.	Northern Tasmania	Found dead on unloading.	Many possible causes. Ensure correct loading density per pen to ensure sheep don't smother during transport. Ensure sheep are strong and fit to load.
Udder dropped	One ewe in one medium flock.	Northern Tasmania	Ligaments holding udder up become stretched and udder hangs low even after lambs are weaned	Cull. See https://www.mla.com.au/fittojoin for guidelines on assessing ewes after weaning to estimate their potential to potential to rear another lamb.
Worms	A number of flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Some high counts especially in Southern Tasmania but generally counts are low to medium. High Nematodirus counts in some weaners. Black scour worm still dominant in larval cultures, brown stomach worm present. Barbers pole detected in some larval ID and Rapid Lectin tests.	Differentiate from nutritional scour or coccidia by WORMTEST or total worm count (at postmortem by vet or lab). Use effective drench. Check that drench is working by repeating egg count 10-14 days later. Try to plan 'clean' paddocks for weaned lambs and pre-lambing drenched ewes. See the *WORMBOSS sheep worm control program*.
CATTLE				
Acidosis, mild, chronic	Four weaned calves in one small herd	Southern Tasmania	Fed green apples.	Treat: Correct diet. Prevent: bring ruminants slowly onto any feedstuff containing a lot of energy including fruits and grains. Always provide at least 20% roughage in the diet.
Barbers pole worm	One large herd.	Flinders Island	Detected by larval identification at lab. Potentially anaemia, bottle jaw and sudden deaths.	Used to be rare in cattle this far South in Australia. See WORMBOSS website for details on diagnosis, control and prevention programs.
Bloat, chronic, gassy	A small number of weaned calves in one small herd.	Southern Tasmania	Left flank bulging out a lot.	Chronic bloat can be due to internal damage ("vagal bloat"), or chronic acidosis damage to rumen – more likely in this case - a vet may insert a corkscrew canula or create a permanent hole (fistula) connecting the rumen to the outside skin to allow gas to escape.
Broken toe of hoof	One bull in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Toe of hoof broken off from rest of hoof.	Usually due to hoof horn growing too long due to other hoof conditions such as abscess or scald. Trim off, treat any underlying foot condition and allow healthy horn to replace it.

Brown stomach worm (Ostertagia)	One large herd	Northern Tasmania	Worm egg counts with larval identification showed that brown stomach worm is an emerging problem.	Brown stomach worm egg counts are often low even though significant worm burdens are present. A blood test that detects a stomach wall enzyme (pepsinogen) can assist diagnosis. Worm larvae picked up over winter/spring can lie dormant in the 4th stomach wall and emerge next autumn. A long-acting ML anthelmintic to cover the winter/early spring period may be required. See; http://www.wormboss.com.au/cattle/worms/roundworms/brown-stomach-worm.php
Castration over 6 months of age	One bull calf in one herd	Southern Tasmania	Bull calves 6 months of age or older must receive pain relief at the time of castration.	Bull calves over 6 months of age best castrated by a veterinarian or with proper band castration equipment and pain relief. Do not use lamb rings, use the rings designed for use in older calves. Lamb rings cause the outside of the scrotum to die, but the contents will not die and won't drop off, and animal welfare issues arise.
Cooperia worms in 15-month-old cattle	Multiple cases in one herd	Northern Tasmania	Well-grown yearlings growing well, but egg counts up to 700 epg	Most textbooks claim Cooperia worms don't hurt cattle much and disappear by 12 months old. Experience in Tasmania has shown that Cooperia can harm weaners. These older cattle don't appear to be clinically affected. May still treat to reduce pasture larvae contamination for next year's weaners. See: http://www.wormboss.com.au/cattle/worms/roundworms/small-intestinal-worm.php
Cooperia – resistant to mectin family drenches	One large herd.	Northern Tasmania	Scour, sub-optimal growth rates. Weaner cattle with high worm egg counts in manure samples 14 days after ML family treatment.	High % of Cooperia detected using larval ID in lab. Resistance to the Ivermectin family of drenches has been seen in Tasmania, but levamisole and oral BZ drenches usually still work. Try to create "clean" paddocks for weaner cattle. Monitor with WORMTEST every month.
Cuts on lower legs	One steer in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Sharp cuts in skin of lower legs.	Possibly due to contact with barbed wire. Handle stock calmly near barbed-wire fences.
Dags	A number of cattle in a number of herds.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Dried faeces stuck on tail hair.	Previous scour. Worm control, dietary control, viral diseases can all be involved.
Eye cancer, pre-cancerous lesion in cow.	One case in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Growth or ulceration of eye or eyelid, but not typical of eye cancer. More common in breeds with pale pigmentation around eye.	These very early lesions can be frozen, burnt (electrocautery) or scraped off before they turn into a cancer.
Mis-mating	A mob of heifers in one large herd	Southern Tasmania	Unplanned exposure to stag.	Remove the male and wait at least 7 days before prostaglandins treatment of females under veterinary supervision.
Nasal discharge	A number of young cattle in several herds	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Could be caused by a number of respiratory viruses and bacterial infections or allergy.	If animal is otherwise bright and alert, just keep under observation. If any other signs of ill-health use antibiotics under veterinary supervision.

Ocular (eye) discharge (clear, watery)	Several cows from a number of herds	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Can be caused by an irritant such as flies, pollen, dust etc but can be first stage of Pinkeye.	May not be possible to remove from irritants. Observe again later to make sure Pinkeye is not developing.
Pneumonia (purulent) in calves	A number of weaned calves in one large herd	Northern Tasmania	Calves may show high temperature and respiratory signs when alive.	Sudden cold snap just after weaning resulted in deaths, affected calves responded to antibiotic treatment under veterinary supervision.
Stag	One stag in one large herd	Southern Tasmania	Steer with one retained testicle	Vet may be able to remove retained testicle but some are still up inside the body and cannot be easily removed.
ALPACAS and CAMELS				
Winter deaths	A number of alpacas in one medium herd	Southern Tasmania	Worms and possibly Clostridial diseases may have been involved	Deaths stopped after 8-in-1 vaccination and improved worm control.
GOATS				
No cases reported				
PIGS				
Sudden death	One weaner in one large herd	Southern Tasmania	Found dead	May have been acute pneumonia. A postmortem is worthwhile if losses continue.
POULTRY				
No cases reported				
DEER				
Sudden death.	One doe in one medium herd	Southern Tasmania	May have been bitten by a snake.	Deer should be vaccinated with 5 in 1 to prevent Clostridial disease and treated with drenches effective against lungworm.
WORKING DOGS				
Anal sac cancer	One adult dog on one large property	Northern Tasmania	Swelling at 7 o'clock in relation to anus.	Surgical removal is best option.
Arthritis	One aged dog on one large property	Southern Tasmania	Hips affected	Regular anti-inflammatory treatment under veterinary supervision.
Crushed by cow	One dog on one large property	Northern Tasmania	Found dead during cow/calf muster.	Inherent risk when mustering cattle, especially cows and calves.

Dew claw injury/infection	One adult dog on one large property	Northern Tasmania	Dew claws best removed while a pup.	This one treated with antibiotics under veterinary supervision, dewclaw to be removed later.
Hock injury	One adult working dog on one large property	Northern Tasmania	Scar tissue at back of hock stopped toes of hind foot from extending fully.	Old injury but surgery to free up flexor tendon may be possible.
Infected scratches on face	One adult dog on one large property	Southern Tasmania	Known possum chaser.	Responded to antibiotic treatment under veterinary supervision.
Mammary tumour	One 13 yo entire bitch on one large property	Southern Tasmania	Ulcerated lesion developed rapidly over one nipple.	Surgical removal.
Mange, demodectic	Two 12 mo dogs from same litter suddenly developed hair loss over face, neck shoulders, front legs. Not itchy.	Northern Tasmania	Skin scraping for diagnosis.	Demodectic mange usually responds to oral fluralaner under veterinary supervision. Sarcoptic mange usually itchy but presents a similar picture.
Seizure	One 4 yo dog on one medium property	Northern Tasmania	Had a fit after eating mouldy meat meal.	May have been due to a fungal toxin but could also be the start of epilepsy. To be monitored.

Resources

Farm biosecurity plans

Everything you need to know about farm biosecurity, for example how to make a biosecurity plan for LPA accreditation, can be found on: https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/

Animal health declarations

Provide an animal health declaration when selling sheep, cattle, goats and camelids, and ask to see declarations when purchasing or moving these animals onto your property. See: https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/

myFeedback allows you to access information on carcase data, diseases and conditions detected in your sheep at slaughter through the National Sheep Health Monitoring Project. See: MLA's *myFeedback* for more details.

Report any suspicion of an Emergency Animal Disease

Report any suspicion of an Emergency Animal Disease, especially slobbering/lameness in ruminants and pigs, sudden death, abortion or nervous signs in multiple pigs, to your vet or the Hotline on 1800 675 888. Early detection is critical if eradication is to be successful.

Comply with the Ruminant Feed Ban

Protect access to our export markets by never feeding animal protein such as meat meal to any ruminant including sheep, cattle, goats, deer and alpacas. See: https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/australian-ruminant-feed-ban/

Maintain market access through strong tracing systems
Use NVDs and NLIS tags properly so that animals can be 'contact traced' quickly if there is an outbreak of an Emergency Animal Disease or a chemical residue problem. Especially important to list all PICs on NLIS tags in sale mobs of sheep on the NVD. See:
https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/animal-industries/identifying-selling-moving-livestock

If you have pigs, don't feed them swill
Any feed containing material of placental mammal origin (other than milk and milk by-products, properly rendered meat meal, or tallow) is swill. Swill which contains food from overseas can introduce devastating diseases such as foot and mouth disease or African swine fever into Tasmania. For more detail see:
https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/animal-biosecurity/animal-health/pigs/swill-feeding

Never feed raw untreated offal or sheep meat to dogs or cats.
Untreated offal from sheep, goats, cattle and pigs may spread hydatids if fed to dogs. Untreated sheep offal or sheep meat may spread other diseases such as sheep measles and bladder worm in sheep if fed to dogs, or Toxo and Sarco if fed to cats. See:
https://sheepconnecttasmania.files.wordpress.com/2023/07/sct-disease-factsheets-all.pdf

Bucks for Brains
If you have a sheep or cow showing neurological (nervous) signs you may be able to claim a subsidy for a postmortem investigation (https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au//wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2024/09/Bucks-for-Brains-Brochure.pdf)

Maintaining Tasmania's export markets:
Information from these reports may be used to help convince our overseas trading partners that we don't have certain livestock diseases that they are concerned about, thus keeping our valuable export markets open and stopping risky imports coming in. For example, Tasmania exported approximately $272 million worth of sheep meats and wool in 2021-22. See:
https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/multifaceted-agriculture/facts-figures/tasmanian-agri-food-scorecards?_kx=dugXLaA5GP87nVpXBiMvfbcx1KKhlEXkNp9EA0v_Z_M.TidPmQ

The National Sheep Industry Biosecurity Strategy
The National Sheep Industry Biosecurity Strategy lies at the core of this program, see:
www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/nsibs

Phone A Vet

A telemedicine app that caters for production animals. Download the app from your usual provider. Can use video, photos, texting, you can select your vet. Experienced sheep, cattle, goat, camelid and pig vets are available. See: https://www.phoneavet.com.au/

Farm Biosecurity Apps
If you want to know who is coming and going, warn visitors of risks and areas to avoid without spending your whole day on your mobile, you may like to consider an app that combines with a QR code on your farm entrances. See: https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/biosecurity-at-your-fingertips/

Paraboss

The previous WormBoss, LiceBoss, and FlyBoss websites are now all in one place and have a wealth of information on, and tools to manage sheep, goat and cattle parasites.

https://paraboss.com.au/

Includes an online learning resource: https://wormboss.com.au/learn-about-sheep-worm-control-in-australia/online-learning-tasmania-introduction/